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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

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Bolekhov Raion Information Report For November 1949

The following events took place in the raion during the period reported on:

1 November

In the town of Bolekhov, at Dolzhka, a group of Chekists under the command of Mayak searched two houses and then departed to the raion center.

Seven Chekists under the command of Kulakov arrived in the village of Sloboda from the direction of the Horb woods. During the night they laid an ambush in the village and in the morning departed towards Stankivtsi.

A group of twelve Chekists under the command of Kulakov arrived in the village of Stankivtsi and were billeted there until 15 November. During the nights they laid ambushes in and around the village. The same group went to other villages and woods.

There was anti-kolkhoz activity in the village of Hoziv where national and revolutionary banners were displayed. The same day the administration employees took down the banners and tore up the notices.

In the village of Hoshiv the MGB arrested D_____, a former secretary of the village council, and released him the next day.

A group of Chekists was eavesdropping during the night among the cottages of the village Tyapche. In the morning they departed in the direction of the village of Hoshiv.

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2 November

A group of six Chekists under the command of Mayak laid an ambush during the night in the village of Herynya near a place called Lyubchina. In the morning, returning from the ambush, they searched six farms and stayed in the village until the evening.

Seven Chekists under the command of Chernyeyev searched four farms in the village of Vytyvtsya. They questioned people about insurgents, where they came from, and to whom they were going.

Seven Chekists under the command of Bogomolov [Bohmoloj] went around the village of Slovoda shining torches through the windows of the cottages. They did this at the cottage of P_____, who shouted: "Who the hell shines the torch through my windows, go away you Bolshevik pest!" The Bolsheviks left her cottage and stayed in the village until morning, departing afterwards to the raion center.

3 November

In the village of Rostichky a brigade of six men under the command of Havrylenko had a conference with the village administration. Havrylenko spoke about the quota deliveries to the State and asked the peasants to deliver all the arrears up to 15 September. He also spoke on political subjects, mentioning that the capitalist states were preparing for war with the Soviet Union, which, however, was not afraid, but did not want war and would like to live in peace with everybody. This brigade left the same day for the raion center.

A group of five Chekists searched the house of M____ in the village of Hoshiv. The Chekists were drunk and during the search they broke all the windows.

A group of nine Chekists under the command of Horlov patrolled the village of Tyapche during the night and in the morning departed for an unknown destination.

In the village of Hoshiv seven Chekists laid an ambush in Zahaykivtsi, near Dolina.

4 November

Twelve Chekists under the command of Horlov set an ambush during the day in the Vylshyni woods near the village of Tysiv. In the evening they went to the village, and in Pirchiv set an ambush near the end cottages. From there they departed for an unknown destination.

Seven Chekists under the command of Kulakov arrived in the village of Sloboda during the morning. They arrested the farmers P____ and Y____ and took them to the village council. They released them shortly after and left for the raion center.

The administrative group under the command of Zorya went round the village of Cholhany driving people out to fulfill their norms. In the evening they called together the village activists and distributed to the elders mobilization cards with norms. Elder K____ refused to go to the village council and Zorya beat him up so severely that he had to stay in bed.

5 November

The administrative brigade of the village Hoziv organized people for norm work. They distributed mobilization cards to men and women from 17 to 50 years old, and told the peasants that either they were to do norm work or join the kolkhoz. The widow Nastumya Medvid, whose husband died on the fatherland front leaving her with four children, had to leave the children unattended to do norm work, in order to avoid joining the kolkhoz, which the Bolsheviks were enforcing.

A group of eight Chekists under the command of Kulakov laid an ambush at night in the village of Stankivtsi near the house of K____ and B____.

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6 November

A meeting to commemorate the 32nd anniversary of the October Revolution was held in the House of Culture in the raion center. The chairman was the head of the RVK, Halychuk, who welcomed the people present. Afterwards, the First Secretary of the RK VKP(b) U, Topchiy, spoke of the pre-revolutionary years, the preparation of the revolution, and the significance of the Russian proletariat. He spoke of the strength of the revolution and of the Civil War in Russia and in the Ukraine. He told of the defeat of interventionists and the years of peaceful development, of the years of Stalin's Five-Year Plans, of the prosperous kolkhoz life, and of Stalin's care for all nations. Then he spoke of the Second World War, the defeat of Fascism and fight for peace, and of the victory of Soviet democracy. He praised the happy and prosperous post-war life of the Soviet people. After this speech the Communists sent telegrams to Stalin and Khrushchev from the people of Bolekhov Raion. When the meeting was over an artistic concert was held, in which the choir of the school SSh No. 1 sang, under the direction of the teacher Pestrakov. There was also a dancing performance, a string musical performance, and Soviet songs, dances, etc.

Twelve Chekists under the command of Horlov searched the house of M--- in Deninya in the village of Tysiv. They found nothing at all, and left in the direction of the village Tatyava.

Seven Chekists eavesdropped during the night in the village of Tyapche. They caught two young boys belonging to the village and after questioning them they released them.

In the village of Hoshiv, Captain Parkhomenko of the MVD ordered five people who were working in Nymeshchyna to report at the village council. They were questioned and set free. The next day these people had to report to the MVD to have their finger-prints taken.

Nine Chekists under the command of Horlov set an ambush during the night in the village of Pidberezh near the end cottages from the direction of the village of Cholhany. They searched those cottages during the day and left in the direction of Yakubov.

Seven Chekists under the command of Chernyeyev laid an ambush every night until 11 November in all the sectors of the village of Vytvytsya.

Six Chekists under the command of Chernyeyev arrived in the village of Rostichky and questioned the farmer H--- about his son who joined the underground. The farmer explained that his son had been arrested by some people in Russian military uniforms. The same day the Chekists called on the village council.

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The same day the Chekists left for the raion center.

Seven Chekists searched the farms of I--- and K--- in the village of Sloboda. They arrested I--- but they released him the same day and left for the raion center.

An operational group of twelve Chekists under the command of Horlov arrived in the village of Pidberezh and was billeted there until 20 November, laying ambushes in and around the village from the directions of Cholhany, Yakubov, and Tyapche.

7 November

There was a military review in the raion center in which 390 red-epauletted men paraded, together with the workers of the factories. The army was divided into five groups, each 78 men strong. They stood separately away from the workers who were mustered in columns. The head of the RVK, Halychuk, opened the meeting commemorating the 32nd anniversary of the October Revolution. He welcomed all those present and asked the Second Secretary of the RK VKP(b) U to speak. Sholupenko started by greeting all the workers of the USSR, and also the workers of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, France, and Yugoslavia. Then

he spoke of the Five-Year Plan and thanked the workers for the fulfillment of the post-war Five Year Plan. He mentioned all the factories of the raion which fulfilled the plan 100 percent, namely: the tannery, the Raipromkombinat, the DOK, the Lespromkhoz, the meat and milk industry, the salt works, and the brick and ceramic works. Afterwards he spoke of collectivization, saying that in 1949 the kolkhoz members of Bolekhov Raion worked well and they received six kg. 800 grams of grain per one working day apart from payment in money. By such lying propaganda he hoped to encourage the people to join the kolkhoz.

The next speaker was the Secretary of the Raion LKSMU VLKSM, Fedyeyev, who, after greeting the workers and members of the Komsomol, spoke of the wide and great development of the Komsomol organization in the raion.

Next came a girl from the fifth class of the local school, who greeted all the scholars and workers and reported that all the scholars were working hard and would continue to do so. After her a lieutenant of the tank unit, Bilotser-kyvets, spoke, and after greeting everybody he talked about the achievements of the Red Army which was defending the independence of the Soviet nation. By her fight the Red Army had secured for the workers a happy and prosperous life, much better than the lives of workers in the capitalist countries. The last speaker was the head of the executive committee of the salt works, Andruashin, who greeted all present in the name of his works and spoke about the fulfillment of the production plans. Then the meeting ended and the army and the workers dispersed. The same day during the evening in the Raion House of Culture there was a play, Natalka Poltavka, enacted by the teachers of the seven class school (SSh) of the village of Tysiv.

In the village of Stankivtsi a group of Chekists under the command of Kulakov searched the house of F_____. They found nothing, and they laid an ambush near the house of S_____. during the night. The next morning they left for the village council.

The People's Court of Bolekhov Raion sentenced a boy from the village of Hoshiv, Stefan Kosilo, born 1928, to four months in jail for wilfully leaving his work. The same day six Chekists under the command of a major stayed the whole day in the village council of Hoshiv and during the evening eavesdropped in the village.

There was a meeting in the village club in Hoziiv to commemorate the 32nd anniversary of the October Revolution. Those present were the members of the administration, the garrison which protects the kolkhoz, about 15 members of the kolkhoz, and school children. The schoolmaster, Danilo Benish, spoke for a long time about the October Revolution. Afterwards a choir of schoolboys from the 5th, 6th, and 7th classes gave a performance. The only people who took part in the festivities in the raion were the workers from various factories and the millers.

Twelve Chekists under the command of Morlov set an ambush during the day in the Zhishova woods near the village of Tanyava. In the evening they went to the upper part of the village, which they patrolled for some time and then left in an unknown direction.

Seven Chekists under the command of Bogomolov arrived in the evening in the village of Polyanytsya from the direction of the village Sukil. They interviewed the driver, N_____, and asked him why he had been carrying timber instead of taking part in the festivities of the October Revolution. Bogomolov wrote a complaint and ordered him to return the truck to the firm. The Chekists got into the truck and left for the raion center.

8 November

There was a showing of the film Arinka in the village of Hoxiiv, and about 50 pupils and teachers were present.

A group of seven Chekists set an ambush during the night in the village of Tyapche and during the next day they searched the village.

Kulakov arrested the following persons in the village of Stankivtsia: B_____, K_____, and K_____. They were questioned about their sons who had joined the underground. After three hours they were released.

An administrative group of eight people under the command of Myronenko arrived in the village of Pidberezh. They went round the village driving the people out to do norm work, and they also wrote reports on the non-delivery of the milk and meat quotas. They could not catch anybody so they handed the mobilization cards to the head of the village council and sent him to Vyhoda to cut down trees.

An administrative group of 60 persons under the command of Topchiy arrived in the village of Cholhany in connection with the work norm. In order to catch all the peasants they proposed to the head of the village council that they should hold a service in the church. This ruse did not succeed and the peasants began to flee into the woods. The Bolsheviks ran after them and fired at them, and managed to catch eight men, to whom they gave the mobilization cards. In the evening most of the Bolsheviks left the village for the raion center, and there were only twelve of them left in the village under the command of Zorya.

The head of the MVD, Shkurpala, with Kulakov and Polin, arrived by car in the village of Polyanytsya. They interviewed farmer M____ about his son who had been carrying timber on the day of the anniversary of the October Revolution. They ordered the truck to be returned to the firm, and shortly before the evening they left for the raion center.

9 November

In the village of Cholhany the administrative brigade, billeted in the village, arrested the following people in connection with work norms: B_____, S_____, K_____, L_____, S_____, and H_____. They were taken to the raion center and the same day, on the orders of the RVK, they were fined as follows: B_____, 625 krp; L_____, 625 krp; S_____, 1212 krp; and S_____, 1212 krp, making a total of 3,674 krp. H____ and K____ were kept in custody by the MVD for further investigation. The same day the administrative brigade took a cow away from K____ because she failed to pay the fine imposed on her by the court for non-delivery of the milk quota.

In the village of Hoshiv the administrative brigade arrested the following people in connection with the work norm: K_____, B_____, and O_____. They were detained in the village until evening and then sent home.

The same day four Chekists belonging to the garrison which protects the bridge thoroughly searched the house of A_____. They found nothing and returned to the garrison.

An administrative brigade of four persons headed by Judge Havrylenko arrived in the village of Rostichky in the morning. They took the head of the village council and walked with him round the village in connection with the work norm. They interviewed a 65-year-old farmer, K_____, and drew up a report for the court about his non-participation in the work norm.

10 November

An unidentified group of Chekists set an ambush during the night in the lower part of the village of Kryasholuka. They left in the morning in an unknown direction.

Eight Chekists under the command of Bogomolov arrived in the village of Polyanytsya and searched the houses of B_____, K_____, D_____, D_____, M_____, and D_____. They found nothing and left in the direction of the woods.

A group of seven Chekists patrolled the village of Tysiv at night, shining their torches through the windows of the cottages. They left in the morning in an unknown direction.

An administrative group of eight people under the command of Antsupov accompanied by six Chekists arrived in the village of Tyapche and tried to catch young men for the FZN. They met with no success and returned to the raion center.

An administrative group of twenty people drove the people out to a meeting in the village of Cholhany. They only managed to gather about 12 people. At 10 o'clock Topchiy, the First Secretary of the RK VKP(b) U, arrived and the meeting began under the chairmanship of the head of the village council, who asked Topchiy to speak. Topchiy talked about the might of the USSR, and about the increase in industry and agriculture during the last years of Stalin's Five-Year Plan, when the pre-war level was reached. He went on to say that the peasants of the Western Ukraine would not achieve prosperity until they joined the kolkhoz, or voluntarily left for Odessa. He also mentioned the revolutionary liberation movement of the Ukrainian nation, saying, "Who are you frightened of, those few idiots who go about with rusty weapons and murder peaceful people? Do not be afraid of them; we shall soon destroy them." He called such people as Petlura, Konovalets, Sheptitski, and Bandera "bandits" and black sheep of the Ukrainian nation, and said that Sheptitski in the daytime prays to God and at night goes about slaughtering innocent people. Later he spoke about the work norm, saying that timber was needed for the mines of the Donbas and for the rebuilding of towns, villages, factories, and workshops of the Ukraine which were demolished during the war. He said that the village of Cholhany had, according to the plan, to process 3,000 cubic meters of timber and to export 13,000 cubic meters. He went on to say that if each village would fulfill the weekly norm there would be no necessity for all the strong measures taken, but if the population refused to fulfill the apportioned norms they would be heavily fined, and if that was no good they would be put in jail. A representative of the Oblast Party Committee then spoke on the same subject as Topchiy, and said: "How long will the village of Cholhany sabotage the State plans? It is time to change to a peaceful Soviet life." After that the meeting ended, and Topchiy, together with the representative of the Oblast Party Committee, left for the raion center.

11 November

In the village of Hoshiv the administrative brigade headed by plenipotentiary Elokhin arrested the following people in connection with the work norm: S_____, S_____, and S_____. They were detained in the village council until evening, and then released with the proviso that they would carry timber.

There was a showing of the film Flower of Michurin in the village of Hoziv in the presence of 50 people, teachers, members of kolkhoz, pupils, and administrative employees.

An administrative group of six people headed by plenipotentiary Marko arrived in the village of Herynya. They went around the village in connection with the norms and quotas. About midday they entered the house of M_____, locked the doors and drank whisky. In the midst of this feast Marko fired three shots from his automatic weapon precisely at the time when Topchiy and his escort arrived in the village. Hearing the shots, Topchiy went to the head of the village and asked him the whereabouts of the brigade. The head of the council answered that he did not know where they were. Topchiy sent his driver with the car to the raion center and shortly afterwards two trucks arrived with 50 Chekists under the command of Kyrylenko and Shkurpela. They went around the village, searching six farms, but found nothing, and left for the raion center.

Seven Chekists under the command of Bogomolov arrived in the village of Sloboda and searched the houses of P_____ and P_____ thoroughly. They found nothing, and left in an unknown direction. An administrative group of eight people under the command of Lynevkin arrived in the village of Luzhki. They got all the village activists together and ordered them to drive the people out to the village council for a meeting. One of the elders, K_____, began to quarrel with the Bolsheviks and refused to drive people out, so one of the Bolsheviks slapped his face twice, and after that the elder obeyed. No one turned up in the village council and Lynevkin asked the village council for the list of the people, as he needed 70 workmen and 15 carts for the Vyhoda woods. The head of the council refused to give him the list and Lynevkin slapped his face twice. At night the Bolsheviks went into the village themselves to hand over the mobilization cards to the people. They beat farmers I_____, Y_____, C_____, and K_____ because they refused to accept mobilization cards. The next morning the Bolsheviks left for the village of Lypa.

13 November

In the sector of Dolzhka in the town of Bolekhov four group of Chekists under the command of Mayak searched the houses of H_____, H_____, and D_____. They set an ambush among the houses during the night.

The head of the sub-district, Folin, with two militiamen, arrived in the village of Polyanytsya and went to the stable where there were horses belonging to S____ and P_____, who were in hiding to save themselves being deported to Siberia. The Bolsheviks took the horses to the village council and kept them there until midday. The secretary of the village council gave the Bolsheviks one liter of whisky and they returned the horses and left for the raion center.

Six Chekists under the command of Chernyeyev arrived in the village of Rostichky and searched the houses of R____ and I_____. They found nothing and left in an unknown direction.

The plenipotentiary of the MVD, Denysov, accompanied by one Chekist, arrived in the village of Cholhany and searched the house of T_____, wife of V_____. During the search they found church vestments, which they took away to the raion center. They also notified farmers S____ and S____ that they were to report to the MVD where they were to appear as witnesses in the case of K____ who was detained in custody.

In the village of Hoshiv plenipotentiary Blokhin and two Bolsheviks went to the house of S_____, who was not at home. Blokhin asked his wife to subscribe to the loan, and she answered that when her husband returned he would do so. Blokhin thrashed the woman soundly and left for the village council.

14 November

In the village of Hoziv two militiamen, Tsimerman and Sokolovski, searched the house of L____ and took the woman away to the village council. They questioned her there about whom she had bought five kg. of pastry in the cooperative for. After two hours she was released.

Seven Chekists arrived in the evening from the woods in the village of Cholhany. During the night they patrolled Horizha and caught a woman, K_____, who was returning from her neighbors. They took her back to her house and searched her person, but found nothing, and then left in an unknown direction.

A group of eight Chekists under the command of Kulakov set an ambush in the village of Stankivtsi near the houses of B____ and F_____. In the morning they left for the village council.

15 November

Six Chekists under the command of Mayak searched the house of D____ in the sector of Dolzhka in the town of Bolekhov. At that time there was a visitor there, Y_____, a local man, 67 years old. The Bolsheviks checked his documents and accused him of collecting food for the insurgents. When he denied this they thrashed him soundly, and left in the direction of the woods. Towards evening another group of eight Chekists with a dog caught a man from the village of Tserkivna who was returning from the town of Bolekhov. They beat him and took him to the house of Y_____, which they searched, found nothing, and left for the raion center.

In the village of Stankivtsi Chekists prepared a list of persons to be deported. They were: Franya Budko, Mykhaylo Bakhur, and Nastumya Kroshna. The same day the garrison left the village for the raion center.

16 November

A group of seventeen Chekists eavesdropped during the night in the village of Hoshiv. They left in the morning in an unknown direction.

An administration group of six people under the command of Folin arrived in the village of Polyanytsya. They went to the house of P____ and made a list of her property. From there they went to farmer S_____, where they stayed until the evening, drinking whisky. They left for the raion center.

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Twelve Chekists under the command of Horlov arrived in the village of Tysiv in the evening. They went to the part of the village called Demnya and surrounded the houses of M_____, M_____, and M_____, and searched them thoroughly but found nothing. Afterwards they left in an unknown direction.

17 November

A conference of the Komsomol under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the LKSMU VKLSM, Fedeyev, was held in the premises of the RK LKSMU in the raion center. The following members of the Komsomol were present: Vasyl Letik, a pupil of the 9th class; Aleksander Kvashinshin, a newspaper employee; Vira Ilkiv, a pupil of the 9th class; and a few easterners. Fedeyev lectured to them and demonstrated things on the map.

Seven Chekists under the command of Smirnov arrived in the village of Luzhki from the Bovtik woods and searched the house of Y_____. They found nothing and afterwards went to the house of K_____, which they also searched. They stayed there until morning and left in the direction of Lypa.

A group of seven Chekists arrived in the village of Cholhany from the Derevtai woods, where they patrolled the sector known as Dubrova and afterwards they eavesdropped in another part of the village called Dilnitsi. Twice they used flares but did not see anything. They also searched the house where there were children, the orphans of R_____, but found nothing, and they departed for an unknown destination.

18 November

The oblast MGB, together with the head of raion operations, arrived in the village of Vytytsya and arrested the people who were betrayed by those in hiding who had given themselves up. The arrested people were: Y_____, V_____, V_____, T_____, S_____, P_____, S_____, Y_____, V_____, S_____, and M_____. They took these people to Stanislaw and questioned them about the insurgents and helping those in hiding with food, etc. After three days they were released.

A group of seven Chekists under the command of Horlov arrived in the village of Cholhany and eavesdropped near the houses in the Dilnitsi sector. They then went to the upper end of Zarishchi, where they stayed until morning and then left for the village of Hoziv.

Seven Chekists arrived in the village of Hoshiv from the woods, and went to the house of the secretary of the village council, Mykhaylo Pilpiv, where they soundly thrashed his daughter.

In the village of Hoziv, on the authority of the RVK, the following were fined for not doing the work norm: Punyak, Anna Mykola - 593.64 krb.
 Senkiv, Ivan Mikita - 643.11 krb.
 Hoshovska, Petr Ivan - 426.66 krb.
 Kulak, Stefan I. - 1,258.10 krb.

The fine was calculated on the basis of the money they would have earned if they had worked their norm, multiplied by five.

Twelve Chekists under the command of Horlov set an ambush during the day in the Rehachka woods near the village of Tysiv. In the evening they left for an unknown destination. Another group of seven Chekists laid an ambush in the Budzherin woods above the village of Tserkivna. In the evening they came down to the village and stayed until the morning, when they left in the direction of the Tanyava woods.

19 November

Seven Chekists laid an ambush at night near Polyna in the village of Hoshiv. In the morning they left for the Kychera woods. The same day the village council received an order to supply 25 boys for the FZN.

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Six Chekists under the command of a sergeant laid an ambush at the edge of the village of Tyapche from the Pidberezh side. They left in the morning for an unknown destination.

In the village of Hoziv the Drogobych and Bolekhov MVD arrested the teacher of the local NSSh School, L_____, who came from Drogobych Raion.

An administrative group of thirteen people arrived from the raion center in the village of Herynya. Among them were: head of the raion financial section, Levenko; Secretary of the RVK, Artymenko; and the head of the raion clubs, Smirnova. They came in connection with the taxes, the meat and milk quotas, and the rebuilding of the club. They went to the farm of S____ and made a list of all the crops in store, locked up the barns, and took away the keys to the village council, where they gave the order that the keys were not to be returned until the arrears were paid to the State. The same day they left for the raion center.

In the village of Pidberezh, the Cheka arrested the headmaster of the school, N_____, and one of the pupils, R_____. They were taken to the raion center and were not released. They are accused of collaboration with the underground.

20 November

In the village of Hoziv there was a party for the kolkhoz members on the premises of the local club. The party was organized by the Bolsheviks and about 50 members of the kolkhoz were present.

Eight Chekists under the command of Horlov laid an ambush during the day in the Rohachka woods near the village of Tysiv. In the evening they went to the village where they stayed one night and left next morning for an unknown destination.

Seven Chekists under the command of Chernyeyev arrived in the village of Vytytysya. They divided into two groups and set an ambush during the night in the Dibrova and Bukovina woods. The next day they came back to the village and left for the village of Kalna. An unidentified group of Chekists searched the Sikan woods near the village of Sloboda during the day.

Four Chekists with the head of the town, Pikh, raided the Dolzhka sector of the town of Bolekhov looking for boys for the FZN. They caught six boys who had previously escaped from Stanislav.

21 November

A group of Chekists under the command of Horlov set an ambush on the Shindrovid field near the village of Bubnyshche. Afterwards, they laid an ambush during the day in the Zakushiniv woods. In the evening they came to the village and set an ambush near the end cottages. They then thoroughly searched the houses of P____ and M____ and questioned them about [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Afterwards they went to the lower part of the village where, in the billet of a woman health service employee from the east, they found a red-sabatet soldier who had come to visit his fiancee. They questioned him as to why he was by himself so far away from the raion center, and why it was that he was not afraid of bandits. Then they arrested him and took him to the raion center.

Seventeen Chekists under the command of Kulakov patrolled Demzya in the village of Tysiv in the evening. They used flares to light the narrow gauge railway track and afterwards left for the raion center.

Seven Chekists arrived from the woods in the village of Cholhany. They went to the part of the village known as Dolisha which they patrolled during the night. There were people from Sloboda and Dolinska staying for the night in the house of F_____. The Chekists heard them talk and became suspicious. They searched the house thoroughly, and arrested the head of the village council, and one of the people who were staying there for the night. They took them to the raion center and after two days released them.

22 November

Eight Chekists under the command of Mayak patrolled the village of Herynya during the night, and in the morning they left for the woods in the direction of Hoshiv.

Eight Chekists searched the village of Hoshiv in the Zahaykivtsi sector. The same evening they caught /name deleted for security reasons, who had been in hiding since 1946. He was a member of the UPA from 1944, when he was in the NCO school of a field battalion. Later he was in the unit "Victoria", from which he returned to his village, hiding himself up to now. The Chekists took him to the raion center and he was released on 24 November and given a job in the sawmill in the town of Bolekhov.

Seven Chekists under the command of Chernyeyev patrolled the village of Vytvytsya during the night and arrested S_____, whom they beat severely, and took him to the raion center. The same Chekists searched the houses of B____ and V_____, and also beat them because they refused to let the Chekists in.

Seven Chekists under the command of Bogomolov laid an ambush during the day in the Nadrostody woods near the village of Sloboda. In the evening they went to the village and left for an unknown destination.

An administrative group of twelve people under the command of Rudenko arrived in the village of Cholhany. They called together the activists of the village and instructed them to deliver, as an advance for 1950, 500 kg of butter and ten cwt of meat and also to deliver all the arrears for 1949. They also told the peasants to go into the forests and work their norms.

23 November

A group of Chekists laid an ambush in the Yaskiv Verkh woods near the village of Tysiv. They were dressed as insurgents and encountered Z_____, whom they asked to go to the village and fetch them some food as they were hungry. The farmer refused, so they asked him to bring his own food for them. But the farmer knew that they were Chekists, and he told them nothing and went on his way to fetch some wood.

The First Secretary of the RK VKP (b) U, Topchiy, arrived from the raion center in the village of Cholhany and called the village activists to a conference. He talked to them about the international situation and said: "Do not listen to the false prophets, the 'bandits' who go about with rusty weapons and tell you that war is soon coming and the Soviet Union will be destroyed. All this is not true; they hoodwink you, that you may give them food, clothing, and money. It is time you stopped believing these lies of the 'bandits', and it is time you settled to a peaceful Soviet life. You must obey the instructions of the Government and not sabotage State planning. There will be no war in any case, as there are 800 millions of people in the world who support one policy and do not wish for war. That is why the Anglo-American imperialists cannot harm us. Explain all this to the peasants and make them stop sabotage and work their norms. For non-fulfillment of norms there will be fines in money, and we shall use that money to fulfill the plan which has been drawn up for your village. And if that does not help, there is always the prison." And so Topchiy ended the meeting and left with the brigade for the raion center.

Seven Chekists under the command of Horlov searched houses in the village of Tyapche during the day, and in the evening laid an ambush near the end cottages in Hachki.

The garrison of the village Hoziv, which was there to protect the kolkhoz, was relieved. It was replaced by a new unit of the same numerical strength. Seven Chekists under the command of Mayak thoroughly searched the farm of S_____.
1

The following peasants of the village of Piderezh were fined by the RVK for non-fulfillment of their forestry work: Mykola Petr Chekh - 559.60 krb. and Pavel S. Hutnovski - 824.90 krb.

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24 November

In the village of Cholhany the administration group took cows away from the following peasants for non-delivery of the milk and meat quotas: Anna V. Dudyak, one cow; Anna Dudyak, wife of Mykola, one cow; Maria Ostash, one cow; and Mykola Savchuk, one bull. These peasants gave the Bolsheviks some food and whisky and the Bolsheviks returned them their property, instructing them to deliver the quotas they owed immediately.

In the village of Tyapche a brigade of six people, among whom were the Communists Antsupov, Artymenko, and Levchenko, imposed fines on the following people for not fulfilling their norm of forestry work: Bindin, Mykhaylo - 850 krp. Hornski, Yosif - 630 krp.

In the village of Hoziiv a group of Chekists leaving the house of D____ left behind them some automatic weapons. They came back, saying that the weapons had been left there by Banderovtsi; they tried to blackmail the farmer to give them eggs and butter, but he refused and they left.

Seven Chekists under the command of Chernyeyev arrived in the village of Vytyvtsya and, in the sector of Malynovyyshchi, thoroughly searched the house of B____. Afterwards, they left for the village of Tserkivna.

25 November

The Chekists members of the Hoziiv garrison severely beat M____ because he refused to cart wood for the garrison.

Fifteen Chekists arrived in the village of Hoshiv and thoroughly searched the houses of S____ and P____. Afterwards, they left for the raion center.

Eight Chekists under the command of Horlov laid an ambush during the day in the Pasychni woods near the village of Polyanysya. In the evening they came to the village and searched the house of D____ and then left for the raion center.

In the village of Tserkivna the insurgents demolished the premises of the village council.

26 November

Eight Chekists under the command of Chernyeyev searched the Pasychni woods near the village of Polyanysya at night. They shone their torches everywhere looking for God knows what.

In the village of Hoshiv the administrative brigade of eight men headed by Rudenko and the public prosecutor took away three head of cattle for non-delivery of the milk and meat quotas from the farmers Petr Halishin, Anna Tsap, and Yulia Shiyan. They returned the cattle the same day, instructing the farmers to deliver their quotas as soon as possible.

The same day a group of eight Chekists was billeted during the day with farmer Stefan Protsak. They searched the house of M____ and, coming upon 14,000 krp. which were hidden away, they stole 800 krp. When the farmer demanded that they should return the money, they arrested him, together with his son, and took them to the head of the MGB, who drew up a report, promised to return the money, and released them.

Six Chekists under the command of Mayak and Shevtsov arrived in the village of Herynya and thoroughly searched the house of K____. Afterwards, they went to the house of the school mistresses from the east and stayed there the whole day.

27 November

A group of six Chekists under the command of a sergeant arrived in the village of Cholhany and unsuccessfully searched the houses of: T____, V____, N____, M____, B____, K____, S____, and N____. They stayed in the village the whole day, and in the evening patrolled among the houses, and they left for an unknown destination.

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An unidentified group of Chekists searched the Helbonki woods near the village of Polyanysya.

Forty Chekists under the command of the head of the MVD, Shkurpel, and the First Secretary of the RK VKP(b) U, Topchiy, arrived in two cars in the village of Bryaza in connection with the killing by the insurgents of the secretary of the village council, Yurko Stetsiv, who was an agent of the MVD. They stayed in the village until the next day, thoroughly questioning the family of the dead man as to whether they knew who had done it, and how many "bandits" there were, etc. They also thoroughly searched the village, buildings, and gardens looking for hide-outs.

In the village of Rostichky a brigade headed by Rudenko took away cattle from the following farmers for non-delivery of the meat quota: Ivan K. Ilmitski, Stefan Yu. Dankiv, Elena Tishkivska, Mykhaylo Kvetsko, and Sofia Kuruda, wife of Petr. They took the cattle away to the raion center and kept them there for a week until the peasants delivered their meat quota.

In the village of Sloboda the administrative group under the command of Bogomolov took away cows from the following farmers: Mykola Pokrishka, Roman Danylin, Oleks Maksemiv, Dmitr Pokrishka, Mykola Danyliv, and Vasil Pokrishka. All of the farmers had to give Bogomolov 50 krp. each to get back their property, and he summoned them before the court for non-delivery of the milk quota.

The opening of the club took place in the village of Hoziiv. Practically the whole of the Soviet administration arrived from the raion center. The secondary school, the salt works with an orchestra, the Pioneer club, the Hoziiv day and evening school, all of the members of the kolkhoz, and 12 individual farmers joined in the celebrations. Altogether there were about 500 people assembled there. Behind the table sat the Praesidium composed of the following Communists and kolkhoz members:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Pasychnik, Vasil | - Brigadier of the kolkhoz |
| 2. Hoshovski, Mykola | - Head of the village council |
| 3. Skovorodkin | - Colonel of the raion Voyenkomat |
| 4. Topchiy | - First Secretary of the RK VKP(b) U |
| 5. Fedyeyev | - Secretary of the raion LKSMU |
| 6. Artymenko | - Secretary of the RVK |
| 7. Pyrus, Katerina | - Member of chain unit in the kolkhoz |
| 8. Stetsiv, Pavlina | - Member of chain unit in the kolkhoz |

At the opening of the ceremonies the band played the USSR march. Then the head of the village council began to read a report prepared by the Bolsheviks, but could not read it and passed it to collaborator Vytyvtyski, who compared the life of the Western Ukraine when it formed part of Poland with the happy life in the Soviet Union. He said that only the "bandits" disturbed the peaceful life. Afterwards, he spoke of Komsomol member Ivan P. Dubyak who helped to organize the Komsomol in Hoziiv and to build the club. He said that Dubyak joined the Komsomol as a very young man, and on the arrival of the Germans left with the Soviet Army for the east. After the victory over the Germans Dubyak returned to his native village and began to organize Komsomol activity. But this activity was cut short by the evil "bandits", traitors of the Ukrainian nation, who left their stinking dens and killed the young member of the Komsomol. He asked those present to honor the memory of this young victim by five minutes of silence. All present stood up and the band played one verse of the Soviet hymn and afterwards there was silence. Then Skovorodkin from the raion Voyenkomat spoke and told his own story of how, from being a very poor man, he had become a colonel. He appealed to the young men to study and to follow his example and to become honest, learned, and wise men. After him it was the turn of the Secretary of the RVK, Artymenko. She spoke of her partisan fight against the Germans and appealed to the people to remove all obstacles which barred their way to a peaceful life.

The Secretary of the Raion Komsomol, Fedyeyev, explained to the people present the meaning of the Komsomol. He said that the Komsomol had a great task in the USSR. He asked the peasants to be grateful to the Party and to Stalin for the building of such a magnificent club in Hoziiv. Then he said: "The only

disturbance in our peaceful life comes from those reptiles - 'bandits' who live in the forest. They try to frighten us but we, the youth, have to fight them. We have to inform the MVD and the MGB of their whereabouts and make them lose their heads in the forest. Who else disturbs us? I know that we could move about freely, laugh, and be happy if it were not for them. Now we have opened a club for you - the youth of Hoziv. Sing, enjoy yourselves, laugh, study, show that you are free and able to build a new 'life'. We shall supply you with everything you need." (Fedyeyev spoke in Russian)

The pupils of the Bolekhov SSH presented the members of the kolkhoz with a library, and a girl from the same school, Lida Yavorenko, made the following speech: "Dear members of the kolkhoz, allow us, the SSH of Bolekhov to present you with this modest library." And she laid on the table a few books which were accepted on behalf of the kolkhoz by Pavlina Stetsiv, who said: "We, the young members of the kolkhoz, thank the SSH for this library." Then the First Secretary of the Raion Party Committee, Topchiy, appealed to those present to fight against the "bandits" and to follow the example of the woman partisan, Artymenko, and Colonel Skovorodkin. The band played, the Pioneer club danced, and the schoolmistress recited verses about America and Soviet democracy. At the end there was a display by the artistic circle of SSH Bolekhov and of the Hoziv school, who sang and danced; the Party members were offered some refreshments; and the ceremony of the club opening came to an end.

The same evening the Hoziv garrison laid an ambush all over the village among the houses.

28 November

Seven Chekists under the command of Bogomolov laid an ambush in the field called Hukiv Zvir near the village of Sloboda.

29 November

Three Chekists under the command of Savchenko arrived in the village of Sloboda and went to the house of K_____, who was not at home. They forced open the door, went in, and stole some cream. The farmer, who arrived on the scene, said: "I was also in the army, but I have never seen such swine. I have to give you butter, and now you come and steal the cream." Savchenko beat him up so severely that he was covered with blood. The Chekists left the same day.

During the period reported on, there were fewer ambushes, and the Cheka concentrated their attention on the forest, which they continued to search very thoroughly. They also searched villages, and at nights they went into woods more often and sneaked in and out of the villages.

During the period reported on, the administrative brigades often visited villages, taking away cattle from the peasants for non-delivery of the milk and meat quotas. They also fined the peasants heavily for non-fulfillment of the forestry norms and other work.

Field bivouac, 25 December 1949.

(Signature deleted)

Attachment: List of coordinates for towns mentioned in this report

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Attachment

Bolekhov Raion

1. Bolekhov (49-04N, 23-52E)
2. Sloboda (49-02N, 24-02E)
3. Stankivtsi (approximately, 49-00N, 23-30E)
4. Hoziv *(Huziv)* (49-04-30N, 23-54-30E)
5. Hoshiv *(Hoszoy)* (49-02-30N, 23-53E)
6. Tyapche *(Tispoze)* (49-01-30N, 23-54-20E)
7. Herynya *(Gerynig)* (49-02-20N, 23-52-40E)
8. Vytyvtsya *(Vitivice)* (49-03N, 23-51E)
9. Rostichky *(Rostoczki)* (48-58N, 23-48E)
10. Dolshka *(Dolzka)* (49-03N, 23-51E)
11. Dolina (48-58N, 24-00E)
12. Zahaykivtsi
13. Pidberezh *(Podberez)* (49-03N, 23-54E)
14. Nymeshchyna
15. Yakabov
16. Sukil *(Sukiel)* (48-59-45N, 23-38E)
17. Tysiv *(Cisoy)* (49-30N, 23-46E)
18. Vyhoda *(Nygodz)* (48-56N, 23-56E)
19. Knyazholuka *(Kniazoluka)* (49-03N, 23-54E)
20. Luzhki (48-58N, 23-42E)
21. Lyba *(Lipa)* (48-57N, 23-43E)
22. Polanytsya *(Polanica)* (49-02N, 23-42E)
23. Tserkivna *(Cerkowna)* (49-00N, 23-47-30E)
24. Kalna (48-58N, 23-49E)
25. Bubnyshche *(Bubniscze)* (49-02-30N, 23-43E)
26. Stani slav (48-55-30N, 24-43E)
27. Bryaza *(Brzaga)* (48-59N, 23-39E)

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